TABLE G-1
(*Continued*)

Population Attributable Risk Proportion (PARP)

$$= \frac{r(Total) - r(\bar{A}\,\bar{B})}{r(Total)} = \frac{0.0175 - 0.01}{0.0175} \times 100 = 42.86\%$$

or

$$1 - \frac{1}{\sum pRR} = 1 - \frac{1}{0.10(4) + 0.30(2) + 0.15(2) + 0.45(1)}$$

$$= \left(1 - \frac{1}{1.75}\right) \times 100 = 42.86\%$$

One variable at a time:

	N	*p*	*r*	*d*	*RR*
A	4000	0.40	0.025	100	2.0
$\bar{A}$	6000	0.60	0.0125	75	1.0
	10,000 I		0.0175	175	

$$PARP(\text{A}) = 28.57\%$$

	N	*p*	*r*	*d*	*RR*
B	2500	0.25	0.028	70	2.0
$\bar{B}$	7500	0.75	0.014	105	1.0
	10,000		0.0175	175	

$$PARP(\text{B}) = 20.0\%$$

Total Population Attributable Risk Proportion

$$=1- \pi[1-PARP(\text{X})] = 1 - (1 - 2\ 7\%)(1 - 20.0\%) = 42.86\%$$

The easiest way to look at population attributable risk, when you have a complete set of data such as this, is to look at the death rate among the group that has neither risk factor, and see by what proportion the total death rate would go down if everyone were at that low risk level. In this case, it would be 42.86 percent. In the real world, we don‘t have this